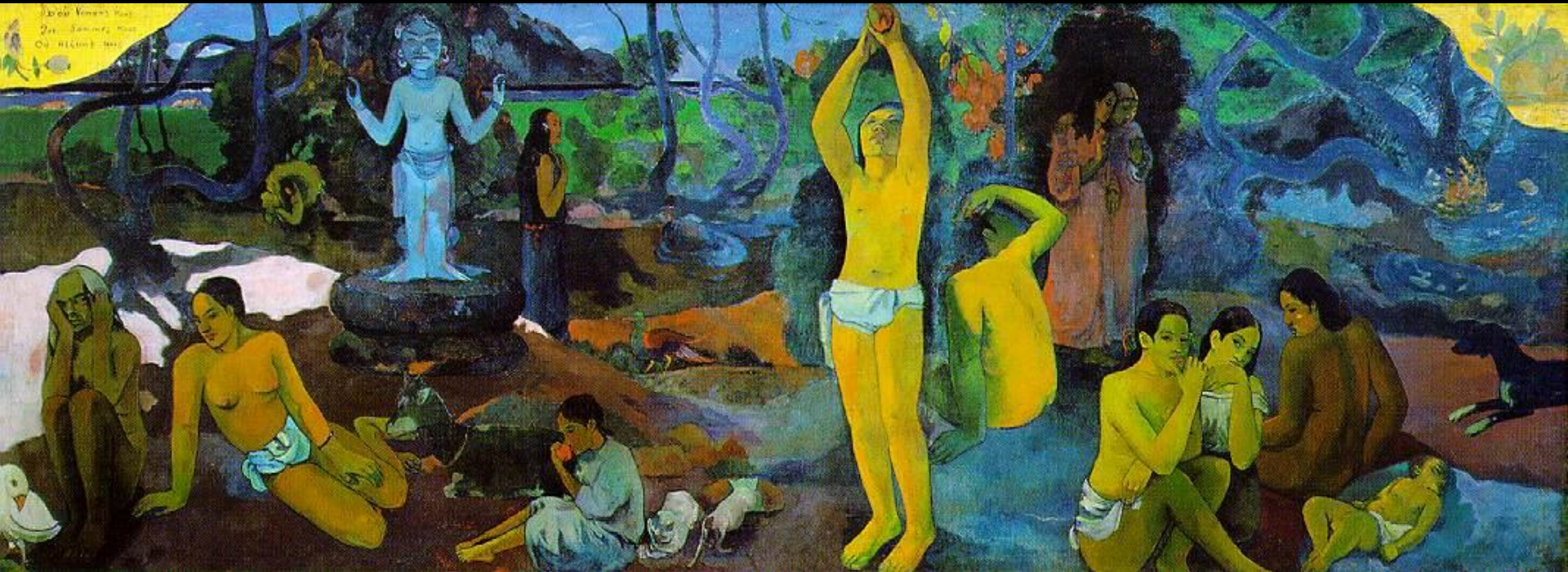


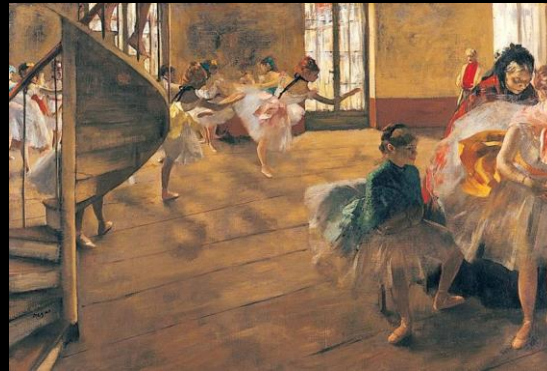
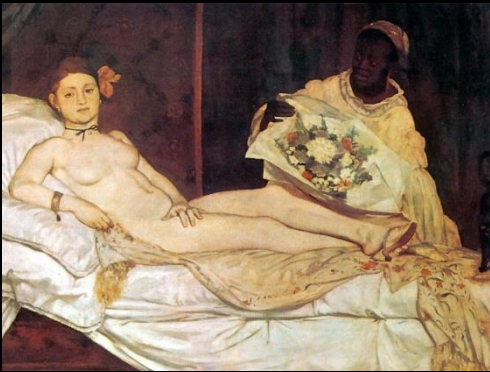
Post- Impressionism



Some review:

Impressionism was mainly concerned with:

- play of light on surfaces
- scenes of daily leisurely activities
- loose/small brushstrokes to simulate actual reflected light
- pastel colours (with blues and violets replacing blacks and browns)
- informal composition



The play of light on surfaces:



Renoir



The play of light on surfaces:

Degas

Play of light on surfaces:



MONET

Scenes of everyday leisurely activities:



Renoir

Scenes of everyday leisurely activities:



Manet

Loose/small brushstrokes:



Renoir

Pastel colours:



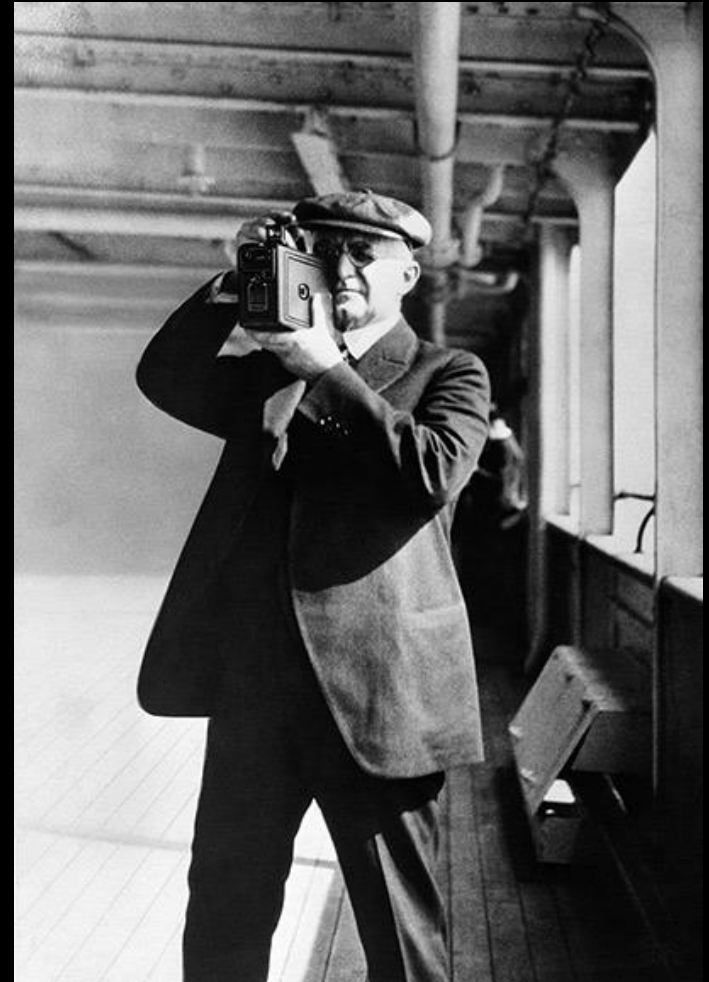
Cassatt

Informal compositions:



Degas

Informal compositions were inspired by the widespread use of photography (thanks to the invention of roll film) and the resulting **candid photos**.



We call the next generation **Post-Impressionism**

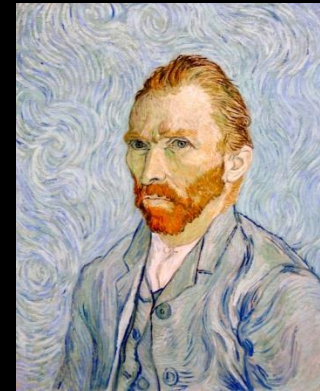


We call the next generation **Post-Impressionism**

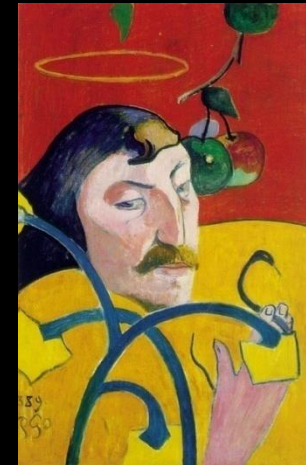
“**Post**” signifies *after*.



“Breaking free of the naturalism of Impressionism in the late 1880s, a group of young painters sought independent artistic styles for expressing emotions rather than simply optical impressions, concentrating on themes of deeper symbolism.”



The Post-Impressionists did not seek to imitate the real world as much as to create their own world of feeling, form & spirit.



Info on Post-Impressionism

Continued using thick application of paint, distinctive brushstrokes, and real-life subject matter.

Replaced Impressionism's blurred haze of brush strokes with sinuous (curving) lines & solid, often unnatural or arbitrary colours.

The Post-Impressionists were dissatisfied with the loss of structure in Impressionist paintings. Therefore they were inclined to emphasize geometric forms, and to distort form for expressive effect.

The Post-Impressionists often exhibited together, but, unlike the Impressionists, who began as a close-knit Parisian group, they painted mainly alone in different geographical locations. The key Post-Impressionism artists included: Paul Cézanne, Georges Seurat, Paul Gauguin and Vincent van Gogh.

Paul Cezanne

- Wanted to convey the message that his paintings were flat, painted canvases – not imitations of reality.
- Had an interest in breaking things down to their basic geometric shapes and showing multiple viewpoints simultaneously.
- Most famous for: still life's with apples, mountainous landscapes and bathers.



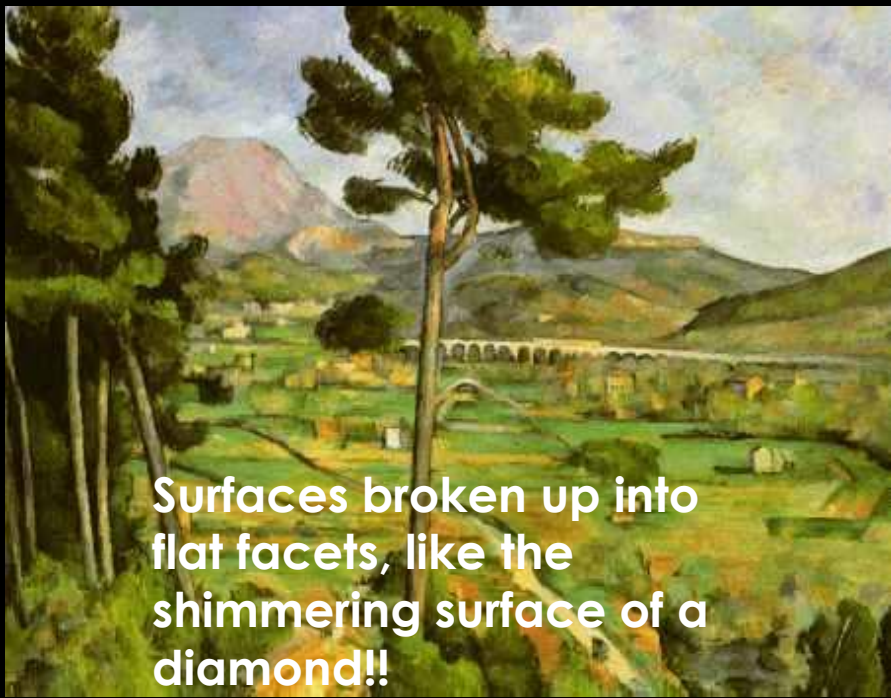
Famous for still life's,
mountainous landscapes
and bathers.

Paul Cézanne. *Still Life: Basket of Apples* (1880-90)

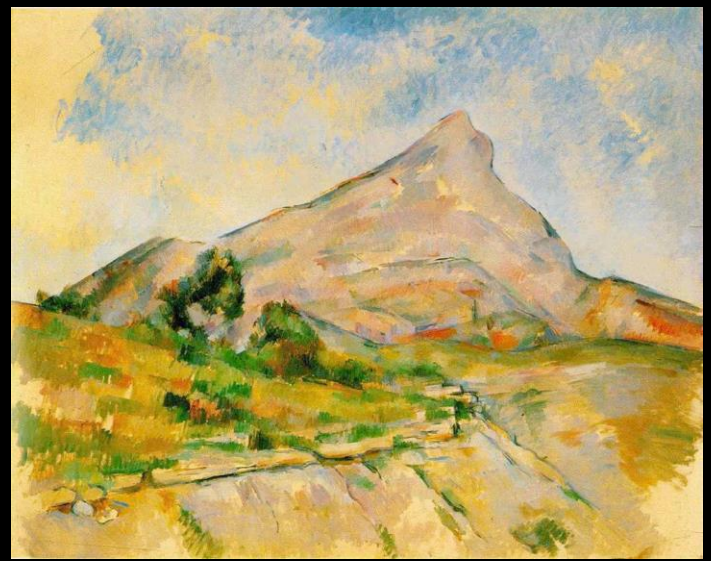
**Simplified forms into
geometric shapes**

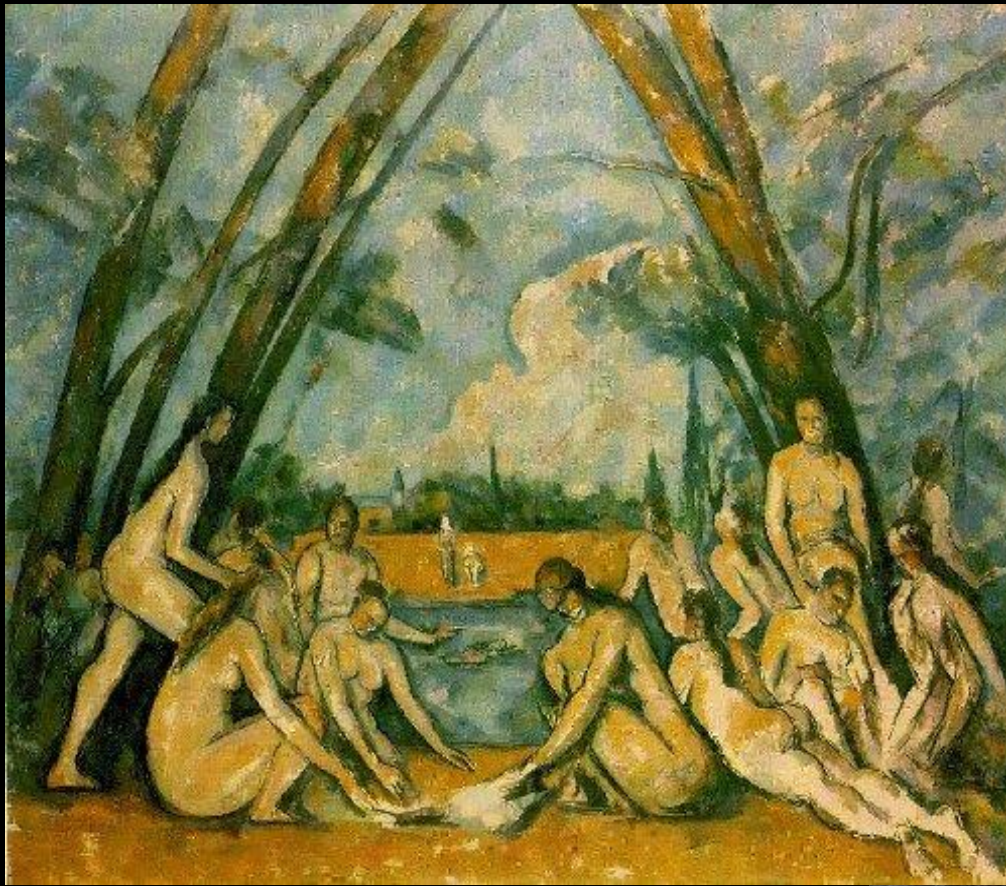


Paul Cézanne. *Still Life with Basket of Fruit* (1888-90)



Surfaces broken up into flat facets, like the shimmering surface of a diamond!!





Paul Cézanne. *Great Bathers* (1894-1905)

Return to more traditional compositions.

Distorted anatomy.



Paul Cézanne. *Great Bathers* (1894-1905)

Georges Seurat

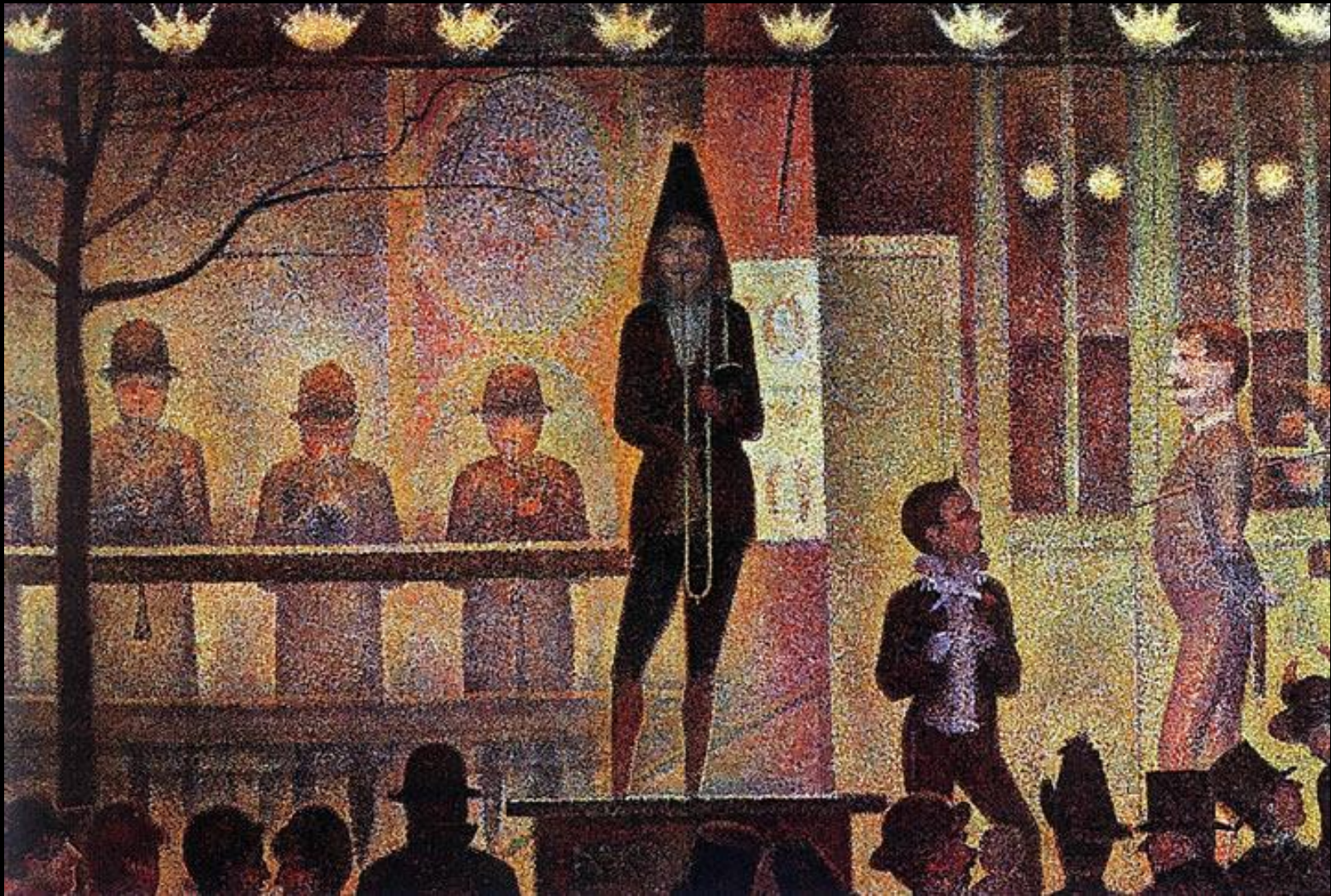
Created his images in the **absence of line**.

Seurat was very interested in the science of **colour theory**. He spent his short life studying and mastering the theory of colour and how the eye received colour.

He worked in a new style that he called **Pointillism**.

Seurat was intrigued by Impressionism but he felt it lacked the form and structure that all good paintings need. It was his mission to take Impressionism to a much higher and refined level by use of **optical blending**.

Georges Seurat, *The Side Show*, 1888.



Tiny dots of pure colour placed next to each other – your retina does the mixing!

Georges Seurat

Detail from
The Side Show

... this
technique
is called
pointillism.

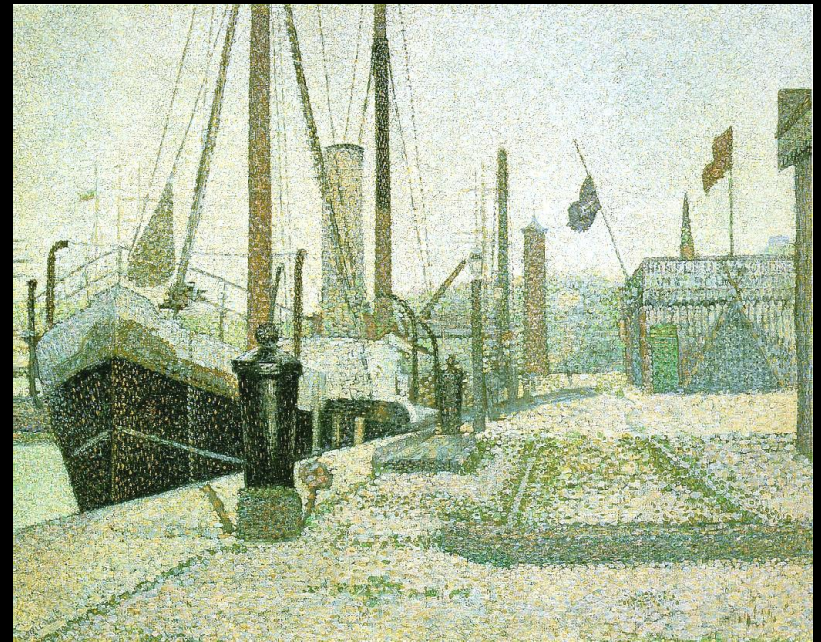
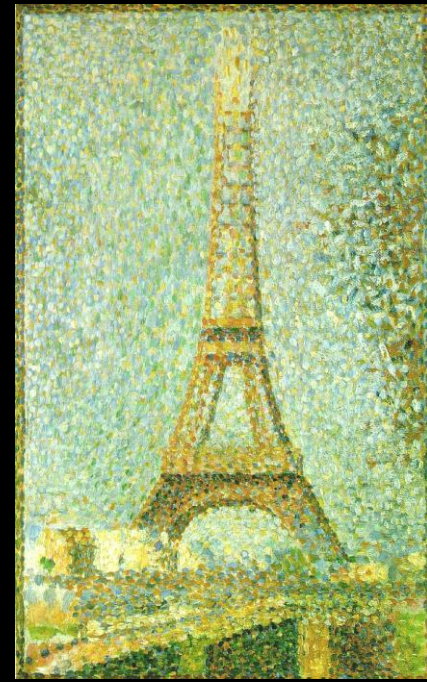


Georges Seurat *Sunday Afternoon on the Island of Grand Jatte*, 1884-86



On display at the Art Institute of Chicago



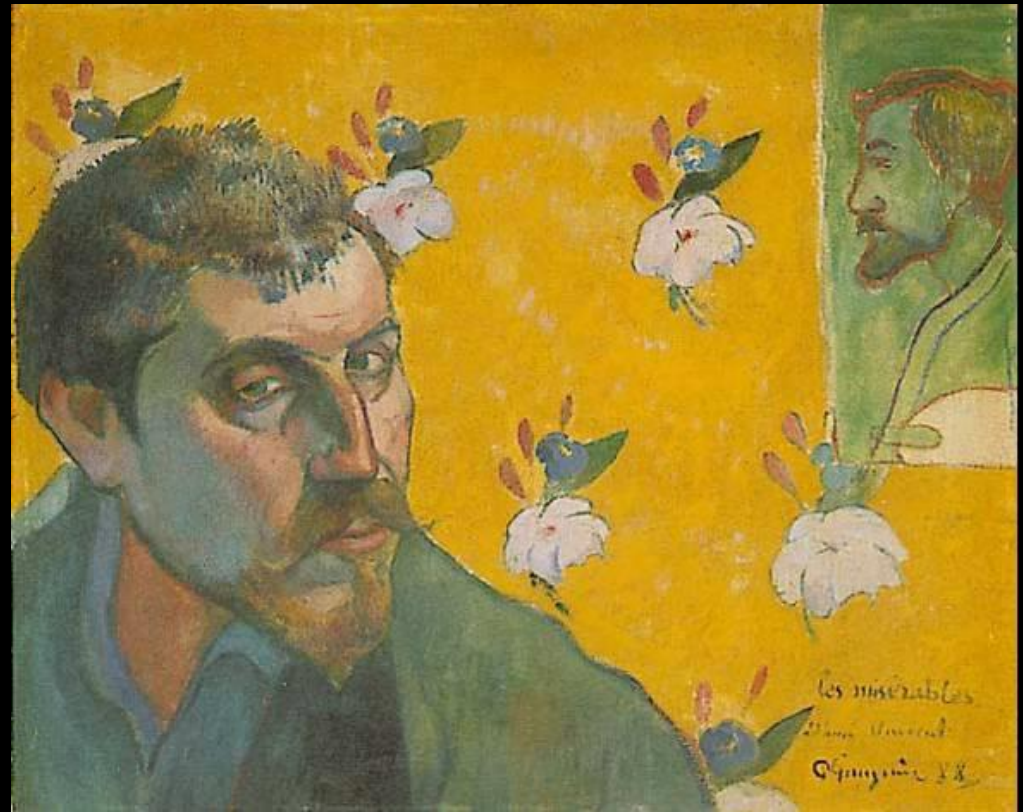


Paul Gauguin

Gauguin had a multicultural awareness due to his extensive **travel** of the world.

Gauguin gave up his successful life to escape civilization and live as a **painter in Tahiti**. Painting took over his life in 1888.

Known for his **arbitrary use of secondary and tertiary colours** as well as his **distortion of space**.



Gauguin, *Self Portrait*, 1888.

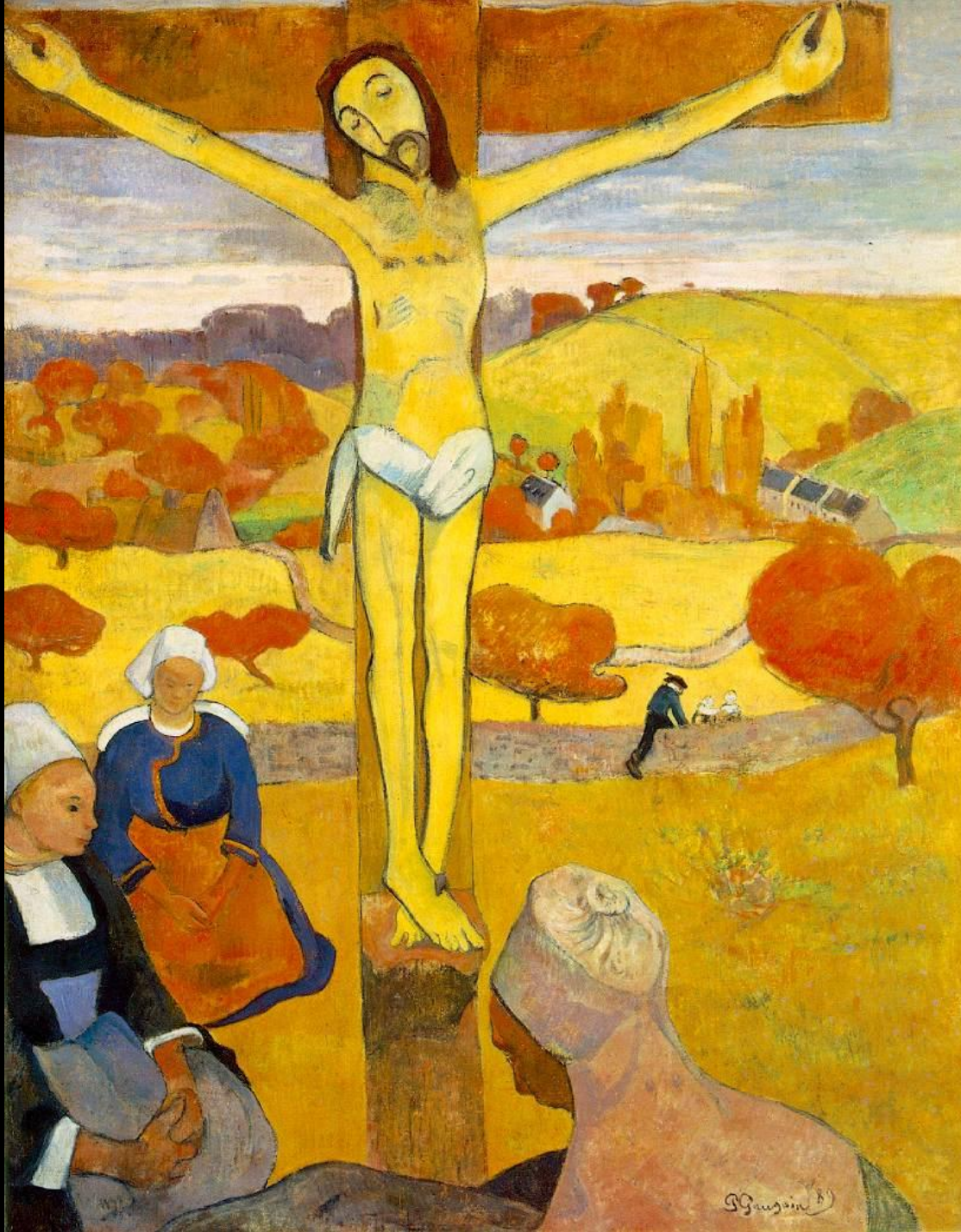
Gauguin flattens his picture plane.

This was painted while he was in Tahiti. While in the foreign land, he used exotic people to represent biblical characters. In this painting he uses a Tahitian woman to represent the Virgin Mary, and he uses a young Tahitian boy to represent the Young Christ.

This painting clearly demonstrates Gauguin's use of arbitrary secondary and tertiary colours.

Paul Gauguin
Ia Orana Maria (Hail
Mary), 1891.





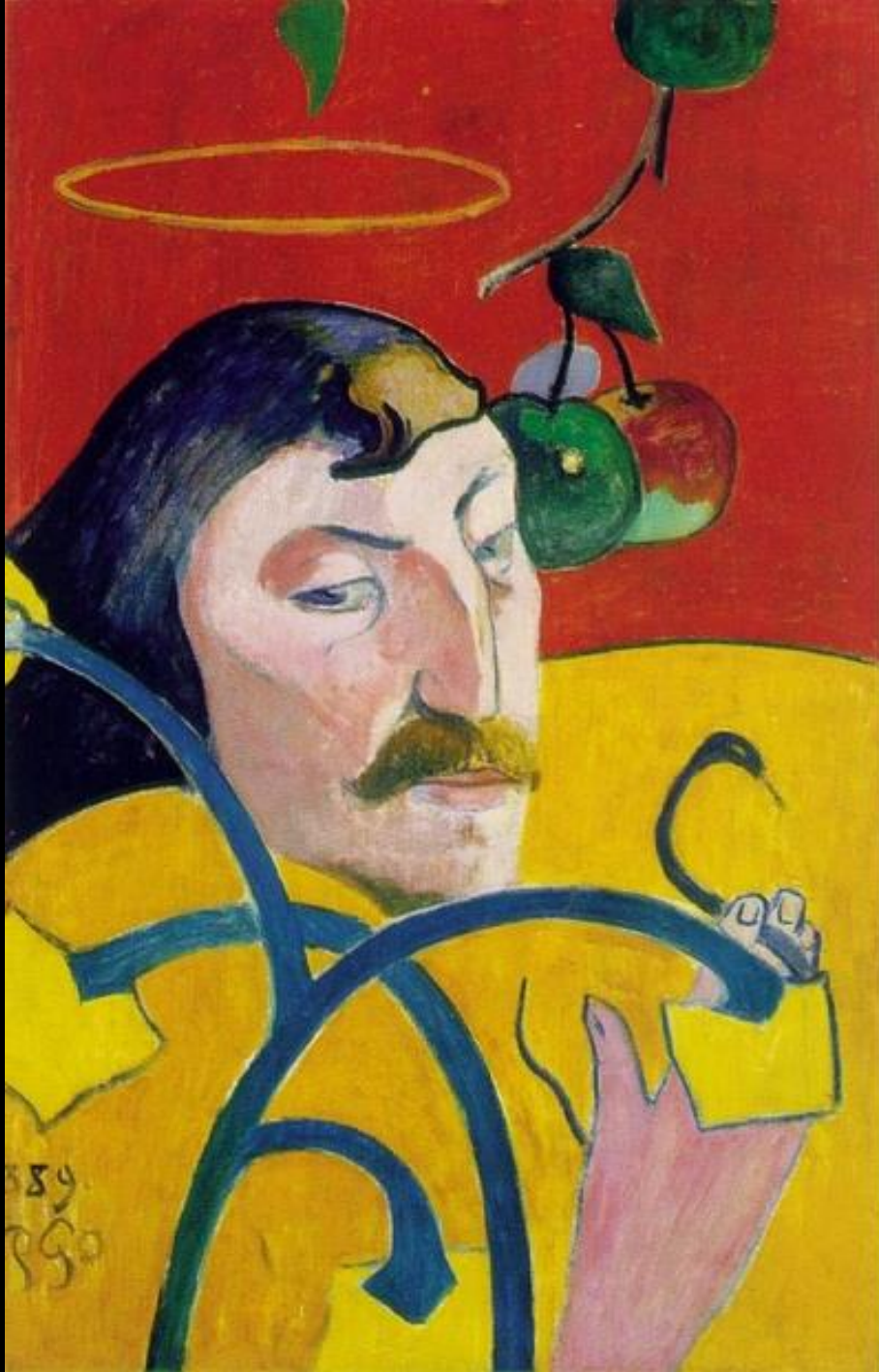
Paul Gauguin

The Yellow Christ, 1889

- Distortion of space and colours
- No perspective or blending
- Self portrait = sacrificing himself for art

The beginnings of abstraction!!

500 years of tradition was thrown out the window!!



Paul Gauguin

Self Portrait with Halo,
1889

Abstract forms and colours.

Gauguin surrounded himself
by biblical references
(snake, apple = references
to sin)

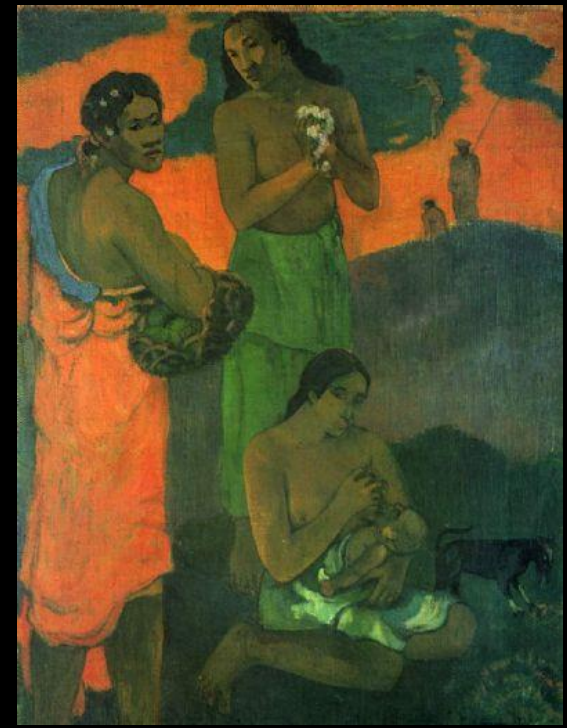
Halo = sees himself as divine

(Gauguin thought very
highly of himself)



Paul Gauguin

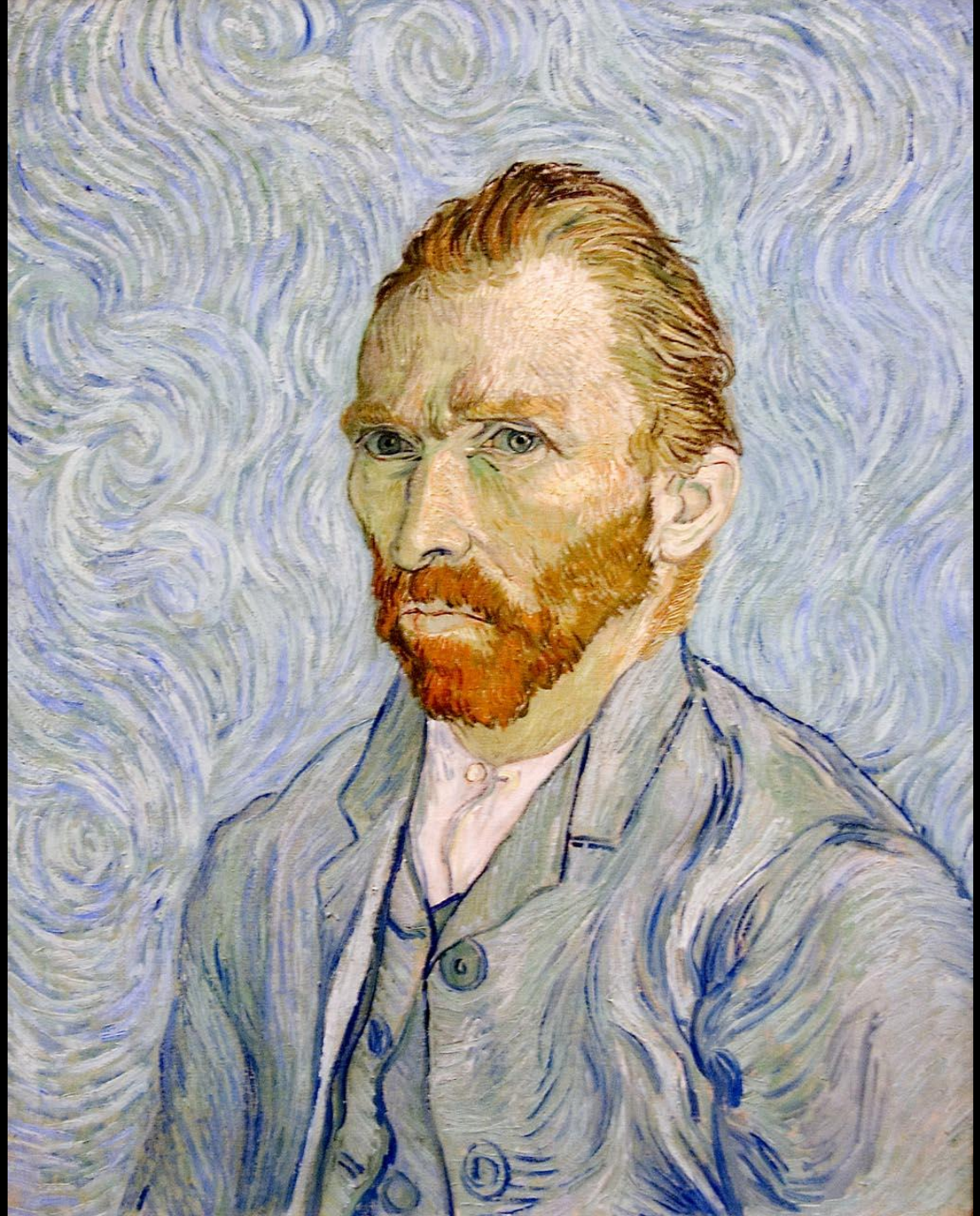
Exotic,
primitive-
looking



Vincent Van Gogh

- Troubled life
 - Mental illness
 - Drank excessively
 - One girlfriend drowned herself, the other overdosed
 - Father had heart attack
 - Very poor – lived on bread, coffee and tobacco
 - Had painful tooth problem
 - Did not sell any art while alive
 - Created over 2000 artworks
 - Contracted gonorrhea and syphilis
 - Cut off ear, gave it to prostitute
 - Shot himself at 37, died 29hrs later

Self Portrait, 1889

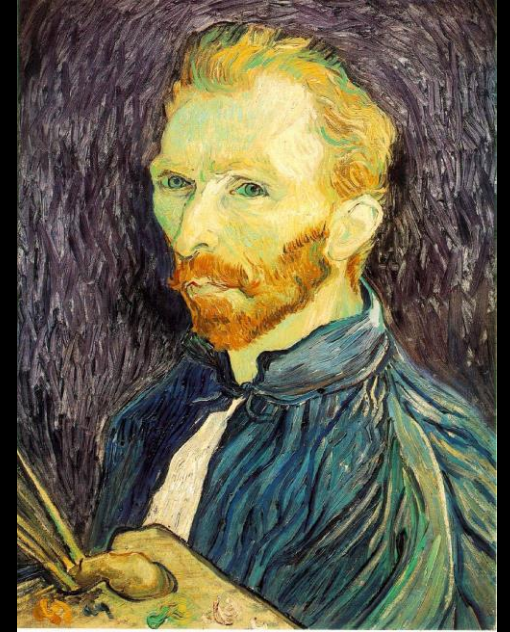
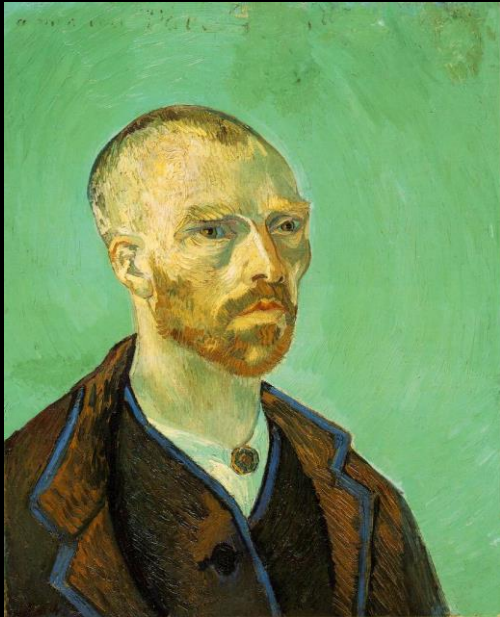
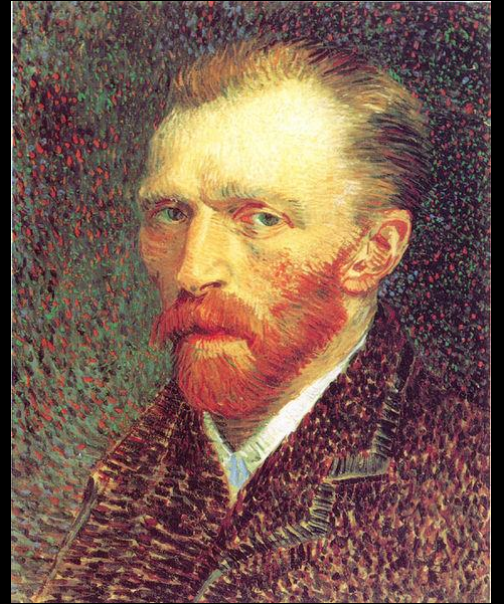
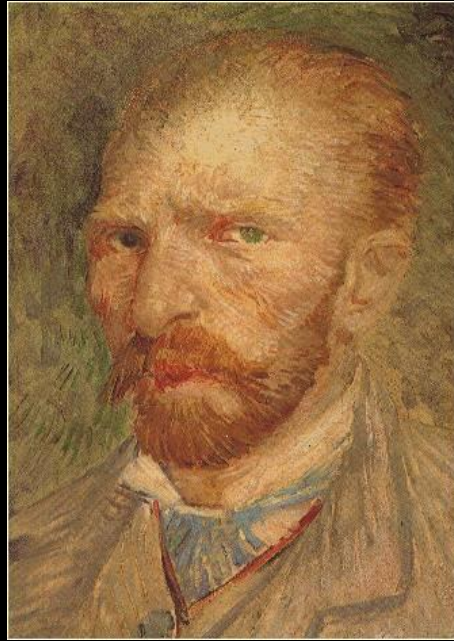


- Known for self portraits, landscapes and still lifes
- Swirling brushstrokes
- Vibrant
- Thick application of paint
- Simple forms
- Rhythm and movement
- Emotional reaction to subject through colour



Van Gogh
Sunflowers, 1888.

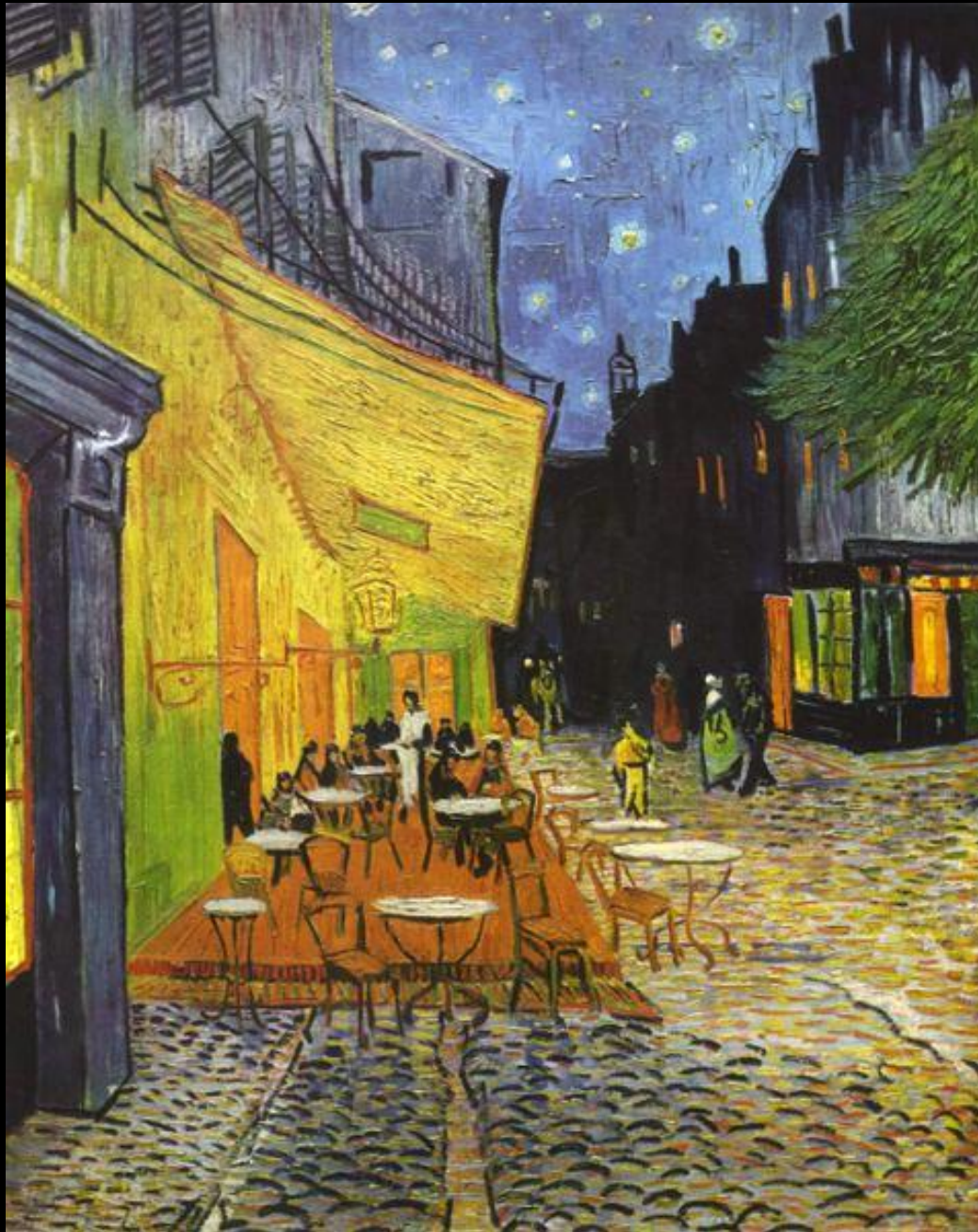
Vincent Van Gogh



Vincent Van Gogh *Van Gogh's Room at Arles, 1889*



**Distortion of colour,
depth and form to
convey emotional or
psychological states!!**



Vincent Van Gogh
The Night Cafe, 1888.



These
swirls
weren't in
the sky;
they were
in his
mind.

Vincent Van Gogh *Starry Night*, 1889

Know your Artists

Paul Cezanne

Large block-like brushstrokes with different viewpoints, Still life's, Landscapes, Bathers

George Seurat

Founder of Pointillism, absence of LINE

Paul Gauguin

Use of secondary and tertiary colours, Tahitian women, arrogant

Vincent Van Gogh

Disturbed painter of loose brushstrokes and bright, vivid colours